PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
S. D. THOMPSON, . . . Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

THE London *Times* recommends the arrest of Americans in sympathy with the Fenians. Does Mr. Bull remember the part Englishmen in England—to say nothing of the South—took on behalf of the Southern insurrection? How changed—how virtuous.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in the annual appropriation bill, have remembered that very deserving institution, the Pittsburgh School of Design. Although the sum appropriated, $1,500, is small, and should be larger, it will aid materially in promoting the usefulness of the School.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS.—The Philadelphia *Press* very properly says the law of Congress increasing the salary of Judge McCandless, from $2,-600 to $400 per annum, was but an act of simple justice. That journal adds: "We have known Mr. McCandless for many years, and are not surprised that he has proved to be an upright, fearless, impartial and popular judicial officer."

THE purchase by Charles A. Dana, F. A. Conkling & Co., of Tammany Hall—for which they planked $50,000 in cash—means that Mr. Dana will before long commence the publication of a high-toned radical paper, for the management of which he is well qualified. Mr. Weed has purchased the New York *Commercial Advertiser*—of Col. Stow memory—and will immediately become the responsible editor.

UNION MEN OF OHIO.—The Union State Central Committee will hold a conference with State officers, Union members of the Legislature and of Congress, auditors and other leading men of the party, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at the Hall of the House of Representatives at Columbus. One object to be considered will be the time for holding a State Convention. The friends of Manhood Suffrage are confident of the adoption of the resolution to submit the question to the people when it comes up in the Senate Wednesday next.

SAYS a New York letter: Perhaps nothing shows in so striking a light the prevailing stagnation in all kinds of business as the Internal Revenue returns for the past few months from the Thirty-second collection district, which is the most important collection district in the United States, embracing as it does the lower wards of the city, and including all the most important bonded warehouses:

October, 1866	$1,034,731 69
November, 1866	956,838 29
December, 1866	712,466 93
January, 1867	627,593 71
February, 1867	354,867 85

These returns certainly exhibit a very remarkable decrease, but not more so, as there is reason to believe, than will those of the other districts as soon as the footings can be prepared.

Political Revolution.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* has prepared the following comparative table, showing the political revolution in the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania during the last twenty-five years. It gives the majorities in the counties named for Shunk and Markle in 1844, and for Geary in 1856:

	SHUNK.	MARKLE.	GEARY.	CLYMER.
Bradford	568		568	
Crawford	1745		1745	
Erie		1294	1031	
Jefferson	410		163	
McKean	109		163	
Potter	30		726	
Susquehanna	767		1418	
Tioga	998		3161	
Venango	356		917	
Warren	364		1115	
	3955	1294	10,725	
Deduct Erie	1294	Add Shunk	2661	
Shunk's maj	2661	Gain	19 086	

Destitution at the South.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR: Having just returned from a six-weeks visitation of various parts of Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, I desire to second your efforts to enlist the benevolent people of this community in the good work of helping the suffering poor at the South. I have been over much of the country visited by Sherman's, Foster's and Stoneman's armies, as well as a part of that visited by the drouth of last year. At one point in South Carolina, I found five hundred people entirely destitute. Their only supplies for some weeks have been procured by the poor women who go from house to house within twenty miles of their own neighborhood, and begging such provisions that could be spared from both white and black people. This community is made up of poor whites, who are far worse to do than the black people.

I found also a noble Union man who had volunteered to distribute any supplies that may be sent. Dr. J. J. Knox, of Sumter, S. C., can be relied upon, and will gladly distribute all donations of corn or meat that may be sent to his care. He has already divided his last barrel of meal with these suffering people. Corn and bacon are the necessaries for such people, and surely the good people of Pittsburgh will not be slow to respond to your appeals for a public meeting in behalf of the sufferers, both black and white, in the South.

Very truly yours,
S. C. LOGAN, 75 Third st., Pittsburgh.

A Colored Man's Letter on the Situation—Political, Material, and Educational.

——, ALABAMA, March 13, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—I thought I would inform you that we are "still here," notwithstanding the great flood which prevails in this section. Such a "world of waters" I never before saw. The "oldest inhabitant," that highly respected and venerated personage, remembers nothing equal to it. The river, ordinarily half a mile wide, is now about one and a half miles in width. The levee is submerged some ten feet, and the boats float along by the tops of the warehouses on the river bank. It is a grand and awful sight. We have had rains nearly every day for two weeks, until within the past two days, which have been cold and snowy.

I have enrolled 170 pupils. The exceedingly bad weather we have had does not materially slacken the attendance. The school is, I think, steadily improving. The Normal class is doing better than at any time previous.

It seems that everything is working against the material prosperity of the South. These awful rains and this unprecedented flood will make beggars the coming year. The suffering has indeed commenced in terrible earnest already. I know several poor, colored farmers who were beginning to get under way, who are now completely ruined. The destruction and suffering in every direction is terrible.

"The Reconstruction Bill" has already got a foot hold here. Canvassing and wire working have commenced. There are more men, who suddenly discover the fact that they always were opposed to slavery, and friends of the colored man, than I ever dreamed of. A few days since a leading citizen and one in authority, too, of this county, sent me a very polite invitation to call on him at his office; he "wished to have a PRIVATE conversation with me on the *political situation*." I have not yet made the call but shall do so soon. "There's a good time coming, wait a little longer."

By the way, your visit got out among the *white* and considerable fun and sport was made about you. A leading merchant told me he would have been "most happy to meet you."

Take another instance of the good feeling here toward the school. For a week past our school building has been the point of observation, crowded all day long to see the great river which is now a real curiosity. Everybody from far and near has been there. Not a jeer, not a sneer, not a harsh word to either pupil or teacher has come within my observation, but a kind word or a respectful nod has been the rule.

Yours, truly.

The Ritualistic Excitement.

Rev. Nevison Loraine, in an address in London on the subject of Ritualism, said:

"The present time was one of anxiety and great interest as regarded the aspect of things in the Church of England, but he told them confidently and without hesitation that they need not be alarmed as to the future of the church. The extreme ritualistic party had excited a great deal of notice, but he said with deliberation that those foremost in the use of vestments, genuflexions, and the like, were not the men to lead a body of English churchmen. Many of them were able men in their way, and were exceedingly earnest men, but they were not men of the weight and character to form and guide a great party in the English church. The views and practices they advocated were simply an anachronism, and this in itself must in due time have weight with the class themselves, and achieve what all hard names and anything like persecution will not accomplish. No movement had fewer elements of party favor in it, and had been so much overrated in its numbers and the character of its influence, as the party of the ritualists."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Before the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Representatives whose terms were about to expire, secured the passage of a resolution securing to themselves the quotas of all books ordered to be printed to which their respective districts were entitled. But now the new members, anxious to display their franks on "Pub. Docs.," have made favor with those members who have held over, and have had the resolution rescinded. So the ex-Representatives have lost their books, and the new Representatives can supply their constituents.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1867. NO. 167.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Charges Against Senators Doolittle and Patterson.

Senator Wilson Introduces a Universal Suffrage Bill.

Reconstruction in Virginia and Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

Passed over the Veto.

Congress has been full of interest to-day. The President's veto message of the supplemental reconstruction bill was received in the House at 2 o'clock, being the twelfth veto message received from the President within fifteen months. It was read and carefully listened to by the House, and without one word of debate or a dilatory motion, the bill was passed over the veto by a party vote, 114 to 27. It was sent to the Senate, and there passed without any debate, by a vote of 40 to 7. It was then declared by the President of the Senate be a law of the land, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and the Customs Fraud.

The resolution adopted by the House on Thursday, to send a certified copy of the evidence to the Senate taken by the House Committee on Public Expenditures, in so far as it related to two Senators, came up in the Senate to-day, and for the first time was made public. It is simply to the effect that an employee of the House overheard two men talking, neither of whom he knew, but that one was heard to say something about the New York Custom House, and that he received five thousand dollars, and that he meant to keep it. One of these men, it was testified, looked like Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, when the latter was subsequently pointed out to him. The reading of the evidence elicited great laughter in the Senate, and Mr. Drake, of Mo., offered a resolution that it be respectfully returned to the House. Pending this, Mr. Doolittle took the floor and said that as it had been intimated that he was one of the parties, he proposed to deny the whole charge, and expose the House Committee's report. His remarks were so personal to Hulburd, Chairman of the House Committee, that he was called to order, but was allowed to proceed and use such language towards that Committee as he saw fit by the unanimous vote of the Senate. Mr. Doolittle then proceeded severely denouncing Hulburd, and reading private letters from him which he charged were dated back by the latter so as to make it appear that an opportunity had been given Doolittle to deny the allegation made against him. Every Senator was in his seat, and listened with the deepest interest.

Senator Howe, Mr. Doolittle's colleague, spoke warmly in his favor, testified to his personal character and did not believe that he would take a bribe. This created a marked sensation, as Doolittle and Howe are not on speaking terms. Senator Cameron and others spoke to the same effect.

The New York Senators defended the personal character of Mr. Hulburd, and the whole matter was then referred to the Judiciary Committee in order that a full investigation might be made.

The Adjournment.

An attempt was made in both Houses to-day to effect a final adjournment from Tuesday next until December. In the Senate it was agreed to by 29 to 16. In the House a test vote showed a majority of twenty in favor of adjourning until November, but Messrs. Stevens, Farnsworth and others filibustered so that a final vote on the question was not reached. It will be taken up on Monday. A spirited debate, however, took place on the question. Thad. Stevens intimated that an adjournment till fall would be an abandonment of the impeachment of the President. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, replied that the impeachment matter was all nonsense. It is settled, however, that an adjournment will take place till fall.

Dick Taylor and Reconstruction.

The rebel General Dick Taylor, who came from New Orleans to see the President on the subject of reconstruction, had an interview with the President to-night on that question. He was informed that the law would undoubtedly be at once enforced.

Harmony in Virginia.

The Richmond *Whig* indorses the course of Wade Hampton and other prominent South Carolinians, as indicated at the Columbia meeting to adopt promptly a course of conduct to bring about harmony between the white and colored elements of the population.

Universal Suffrage.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate to-day declaring that the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution having been adopted, there shall be no denial anywhere of the elective franchise to any male citizen on account of race or color. Nothing was done.

FROM OIL CITY.

Collision on the Oil Creek Railroad--Oil Train Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, March 24, 1866.

Last evening the oil train from Petroleum Center collided with an empty engine about a mile above town. The engines were badly damaged, and the oil on the train took fire, burning the cars, engines and destroying the track. No person was injured seriously.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1867.

THE TELEGRAPHIC JOURNAL.

The first number of the *Telegraphic Journal* has made its appearance.

EX-REBEL ARRESTED.

James F. Cummings, ex-rebel Commissary, has been arrested on charges of having used the power of the so-called Confederate Government to take from a resident of Tennessee property valued at $660,000, and fraudulently converted it to his own use. He is now in Ludlow Street jail.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit twenties on the National Bank of Portland, Me., are in circulation.

BAIL REFUSED.

Judge Russell yesterday refused bail in the case of Wall, the alleged Marshal in the St. Patrick's day procession, who cut and lashed the policeman with his sword.

DECLINED THE HONOR.

John Savage, Judge Daly and Eugene Kelly, who were, unknown to themselves, appointed to receive Fenian funds by the Union Square meeting, decline to have anything to do with such funds, and have returned various sums already sent to them from a distance.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS REMOVED.

General Schofield is about to displace such Justices of the peace in his district as he deems incompetent.

SUFFERING IN ALABAMA.

Advices from North Alabama state that the inhabitants living a distance from the railroad are dying of starvation, and unless relief reaches them, the whole range of counties in the Sand Mountain section will be depopulated. The recent floods destroyed over 3,000 bushels of corn, and a large amount of food sent by the Relief Association to the sufferers.

POSTMASTER FOR BROOKLYN.

The *Herald's* special says the name of Matthew McMahon will be sent to the Senate for Postmaster of Brooklyn to-morrow, and if not confirmed, Mr. Kensella, now acting Postmaster, will be continued.

A. H. STEPHENS'S ADVICE.

Parties who recently conversed with Alex. H. Stephens, say he advises that the wisest course for the South is to remain quiet and await the issue of events; that nothing the Southern people may do will influence the policy of the dominant party in Washington.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The steamer Rising Star, with California dates to February 28th, arrived this morning. The steamer Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall, detained in the bay by the storm since the 21st, put to sea this morning. The steamer Atlantic, from Bremen, arrived this morning. The Rising Star, from Panama, brought $840,000 in specie. The steamship Erie, from Liverpool, arrived to-day, and the North American, from Rio Janeiro, last night.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Veto Message on Supplemental Bill.

IT PASSES BOTH HOUSES OVER THE VETO.

The Question of Adjournment.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1867.

Mr. HARLAN reported a joint resolution providing for the registry of children in the District of Columbia between the ages of six and eighteen years; also the number of schools and teachers, to be reported to next Congress. Passed.

The Senate refused Mr. CHANDLER'S request to take up the bill authorizing the sale of ships to any foreign government at peace with the United States, where the transaction is purely commercial.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the examination of the levees of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, cost of repair or reconstruction, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to promote forest tree culture on the plains. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information he may have relating to any proposed change in the Mink laws of the United States on the subject of refining gold and silver, and public policies incident thereto. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill in relation to collection of money due to colored soldiers, sailors and marines. It provides that all checks and Treasury certificates due to colored soldiers or sailors, or their legal representatives, now residing in any State in which slavery existed in 1860, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who is made responsible for its custody and delivery to the proper persons.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that all money held and disbursed under the laws regulating disbursing officers of the army. The bill passed.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill to grant to the American Telegraph Company, of New York, the right of way and privilege to buy land and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe by way of Bermuda and the Azore Islands.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizens of the United States by any State on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude, anything in the Constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that the provisions of the bill of July 28, 1866, relating to additional bounties to enlisted soldiers, &c., shall be applicable to drafted men and seamen of the navy and marines enlisted during the recent periods. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THAYER introduced a joint resolution forbidding the removal or relocation of any public money or funds held in trust for any Indian tribes, unless specially authorized by law or treaty stipulation. Referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for the importation, duty free, of works of art for presentation, &c.

The testimony taken by the Committee of the House on the New York Custom House frauds, and transmitted to the Senate, and effecting a certain member of this body, was taken from the table.

Messrs. PATTERSON and DOOLITTLE defended themselves from the charge made against them.

Mr. HOWE expressed the belief that the charges made against his colleague were without foundation, and of the most unjust character.

After considerable debate the testimony was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who were instructed to prosecute the investigation, and send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to consider the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and the President's veto thereof. The vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 40; nays, 7, namely—

Buckalew,	Dixon,	Norton,
Davis,	Doolittle,	Patterson, Tenn.
Saulsbury,		

So the bill having received two-thirds of the votes of those present, was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a concurrent resolution that the two Houses adjourn Thursday next at noon to the first Monday in December.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by inserting instead of the first Monday in December, Tuesday, the 15th of October. The amendment was rejected, 19 against 28.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by inserting the first Monday in November. Rejected, 18 against 31.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, to adjourn till June, then unless otherwise ordered, till December. Lost, 14 against 31.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an Executive session. Lost.

Mr. YATES opposed the resolution. After further debate, the resolution was adopted, 29 against 16.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOORE introduced a bill to increase the force of the Patent Office, authorizing additional examiners when necessary to the number of four of each class, and a solicitor of the Patent Office. Passed.

The Senate amendments to House joint resolution providing for the importation duty free of objects of art imported for gratuitous use to the Government, State governments or municipal corporations, were concurred in.

The Senate bill supplemental to the act of June 21, 1866, to reimburse West Virginia for war expenses, passed. It places the distribution of money under the Secretary of War.

Col. Moore, the President's private Secretary, appeared and delivered the veto message on the Supplemental Reconstruction bill.

The message having been read, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the previous question. It was seconded, and the House proceeded to vote on the question, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? The vote resulted yes 114, nays 25, so the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE offered a concurrent resolution that when the House adjourn next Monday, it be to November 11th.

Debate followed, in the course of which Mr. BLAINE said: It is settled that on any showing, and had a man as Andy Johnson is conceded to be, and whatever he may have done, the people do not believe it worth while to upturn the foundation of the Government by using the extraordinary spectacle here of getting him out of office in that way.

Mr. STEVENS said within the two last weeks one of the largest meetings ever held in the interior of Pennsylvania, was held in Schuylkill, imperatively demanding impeachment. He believed the people expected the House to examine the matter, if there was just cause to impeach Andrew Johnson. He had treated that Mr. Blaine had not entertained his previous views against impeachment until after the election of the present presiding officer of the Senate, and referred to a remark of Mr. Blaine that he preferred that the present Executive remain in office, rather than have the shifty-shily ways of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade] introduced into the position.

Mr. BLAINE denied having made the statement, though he admitted having expressed a preference for Mr. Fessenden in case of a removal of the President.

Mr. RIDGE expressed his anxiety for adjournment. He understood the gentleman to wish Congress to remain in session to impeach the President because he made removals on political grounds, while the Senate were rejecting appointments for the same reason.

A discussion occurred, which at one moment threatened to be unpleasant between Messrs. ELDRIDGE and GARFIELD, in reference to the latter's statement that he obtained his information in regard to the President's anxiety for adjournment from gentlemen on the Democratic side. This idea Mr. GARFIELD subsequently explained to mean simply that he became aware of that feeling just at he was aware from light that it was day.

Mr. BOUTWELL expressed a wish that the Blaine resolution be postponed till Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, favored the resolution of adjournment, and that the Judiciary Committee might have more time to investigate the impeachment matter more thoroughly.

After further debate, Mr. BINGHAM moved to table the resolutions. Negatived, 59 against 73.

The previous question was then seconded, and the House, without disposing of the subject, adjourned.

THE LAST VETO.

Objections of the President to the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President's veto message of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was read in the House immediately on its being received. The President objects generally to the provisions of the bill, and especially to those relating to registry.

The bill authorizes the names is not recorded. He says, as the preliminaries to holding conventions are under martial law and conducted by the commanding officers, and as there is no appeal from the registry lists, those in control of it may so act as to prevent the election of such delegates as may faithfully represent the wishes and sentiments of the State in Convention, to be called to frame new Constitutions. No consideration could induce him to give his approval to such an election law. He speaks of the reconstruction bill and this supplementary one, as establishing under martial law military coercion, and as making political disfranchisement. He then refers to the remarks of Daniel Webster against military governments founded on force, and mock elections, and takes occasion to reiterate his views expressed in relation to the restoration of the Union, expressing the hope that eventually all the States will be admitted to enjoy the rights under the Constitution.

John H. Surratt will not, probably, be tried before the next term of the Court, in June. The prisoner and his counsel are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

American Ships Burned--President Prefect Diaz Shot--Excitement in Bogota--Abundant Crops in Australia--Trouble in Xeres--Revolution in Argentine Republic--Bombardment of Carupaity Quiet Restored in St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 24.—By the Rising Star we have Panama advices to the 13th. Three American ships had lately took fire at Valparaiso and burnt to the water's edge; the George Raines, Rebecca Sparks and Sarah McDonald and George the Third. February 16th. It is suspected they were fired by the crews.

The Acting President Prefect, Juncha Diaz, was shot in Panama on the 10th by a drunken man named Major. The wound was a serious one.

The steamer Raina, formerly the R. R. Cuyler, had reached Santa Martha from New York. It is the general belief here on suspicion of being a Chilean privateer.

Much excitement existed in Bogata, owing to the differences between President Mosquera and the Congress, the latter refusing to acknowledge the loan made by the former.

Advices from Sydney to January 30th, and Wellington, February 6th, had reached Panama. The ship William Cole, from San Francisco, had arrived at Sydney. The harvest was over, and the yield of cereals was larger than ever before known. Larger quantities are being exported, and the market offers no inducement to shippers in Chile or California.

The aborigines in New Zealand are again giving trouble.

Chile advices state that Peru has never thought of peace on the basis proposed by the mediatory powers.

The latest advices respecting the Argentine revolution are important. A division under Felipe Saa, after a bloody engagement lasting two hours, was defeated by Gen. Pannero, at Los Loros, with a loss of 200 killed and many wounded. Two other revolutionary divisions undertook to avenge this defeat, and were themselves routed, meeting with much heavier losses than those suffered by Saa. Pannero quietly continued his retreat to form a junction with Mitre.

The *Herald's* Rio Janerio correspondence, dated the 24th ult., says nothing was transpiring beyond an occasional bombardment of Curupaity by the Paraguyans, and picket firing along the line.

Reinforcements continue to leave Janeiro. Two steamers with Argentine and Oriental troops on board had exploded, and quite a number of lives were lost, and an Argentine steamer had been run down in the Meuds. The rebellion was nearly suppressed.

United States intervention was talked of, but not generally expected. A conspiracy to murder the members of the government in Buenos Ayres had been discovered, and the conspirators seized.

St. Domingo advices to the 11th inst., state that the Boez party had been crushed, and the Republic was tranquiled. The proposed treaty with United States for the bay of Samara is likely to effect a spirited debate in Congress.

The Fenian Senate was in session yesterday in New York, it is understood, arranged for another Canada campaign. It is thought the two branches of the organization will unite.

BY THE CABLE.

New Political Combinations.

The Porte Will Not Cede Candia.

New Political Combinations.

BERLIN, March 23.—There is a bitter feeling France over the alleged treaty between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden, and it is believed that efforts of Napoleon to form a confederation against Prussia are traceable to this cause.

King William succeeded in effecting an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—It is officially announced that King Leopold will not enter into the proposed confederation with France, Holland and Switzerland.

Cession of Candia Refused.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Sublime Porte has refused the proposition of the Great Powers elative to the cession of Candia to Greece.

The Lamirande Case.

LONDON, Sunday, March 24.—The Govehment has published the correspondence between the English and French cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

Trial of Fenians.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 24.—The trial of Fenian prisoners for high treason will commence on the 9th of April next in this city.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The steamer Manhattan, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Cunard steamship Asia, from Boston on the 13th, touched here this morning, and sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The steamship Western Metropolis, which sailed from New York on the 7th, arrived here to-day, and after landing her English mail and passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 23, Evening.—Consols closed at 91 for money. 5-20s, 74¾; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 39.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 23, P. M.—Cotton closes quiet at 12½@12¾d for middling uplands; sales 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Market quiet. Corn 41s. Provision market inactive. Pork firm. Lard 58s 6d. Spirits turpentine 7s 3d for common; 8s 6d for Calcutta. Linseed 66s. Iron 51s 6d for Scotch pig.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 78.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, March 23, Evening.—United States bonds, 84¾.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Fenian Movement Dying Out--Arrest of American Citizens Urged--The Will of Artemus Ward.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Australian, bringing Liverpool advices of the 9th, and Queenstown of the 10th instant, has arrived. The Fenian movement was dying out. Whether the rebellion appeared, and was promptly faced by troops and constabulary, and at once dispersed.

The London *Times* urges the arrest of every semi-American who may be found spreading treason.

The Pall-Mall *Gazette* says: "The outbreak justifies all apprehensions expressed in this journal three weeks ago, namely, that in a country like Ireland five or six thousand rebels, well armed and drilled, and acting on the plan of the late Polish insurrection, may harass and fatigue five times that number of troops, and keep the country in a state of revolt for almost an indefinite time."

The *Telegraph* of the 9th says: "The insurrection, which, on Thursday, seemed all but suppressed, has on our direction begun again to assume serious aspects. In Limerick and Tipperary the Fenians have been permitted to assemble in large bodies. The strongest force is believed to muster several thousands. It is not anticipated their temerity will go to the length of risking an encounter with the troops, but they have resolved to adopt, as an offensive warfare, and an attack on the force which occupies the line of the railway would simply entail slaughter upon the insurgents. So long as they can keep together and avoid the rebels could not maintain their position in the mountains for an hour against a determined attempt to dislodge them. But the fact of men being collected, however imperfectly armed or disciplined, is the existence of a rebellion. Every day its capital will issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue more than three hundred thousand shares of stock, in addition to the one million of shares of said stock authorized prior to the passage of the said act of* 1861.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of retiring the present indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whether by bond or otherwise, and providing the facilities required by the increase of the business of said company, and for the more perfect and safe management and operation of the same, it shall be lawful for said company to issue from time to time not exceeding three hundred thousand additional shares of stock, as may be required, but the board of directors shall not have the power to issue any of any part of said stock unless they are authorized so to do by a resolution of the stockholders, at any regular or special meeting, duly called for said purpose, of a majority in interest of the stock represented at the meeting held, and given to the stockholders before the meeting is held, at which any increase of stock may be granted, and at which meeting each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him, her or them; from time to time bonds of the said company payable at such time or times may be issued, and the said bonds and the interest thereon may be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon any portion of the railroad's estate, real and personal and corporate rights and franchises acquired and to be acquired, as the said company may deem proper; however, that no bond shall at any time be issued in excess of the amount of the capital stock of the company outstanding at the time of such issue, but upon the issue of any portion of the additional capital stock may enable the said company to issue as well bonds to the amount of the stock so issued, for the execution of said mortgage or mortgages, executed and delivered as aforesaid, by the said company upon without further consent, be a lien on the property described in the said mortgage or mortgages, and the same as if it had been mentioned in each of the several mortgages executed by the said company at the time of the execution of the same.

For once in the history of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Central Junta has failed to get, in a hurry, what it wanted. Had it asked for, thanks to the existing good will to the Hon. Geary, it's a long ways from an increase of $15,000,000, or $5,000,000, in addition to the $10,000,000 granted last year, to an unlimited amount, the other modification of substituting the Stockholders' meeting for the Legislature as the authorizing power, is equally important. The objections to the unlimited bill, so ably urged by Messrs. Myers, Jenks and Boyle in the House, and Herron and Robert in the Senate, are fully admitted by the new bill, as passed.

WESTERN BRANCH ROADS.

During the debate on the bill, Mr. Quay, of Beaver, said that prominent among the purposes to which this increase of stock was intended to be applied were the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield, the Western Pennsylvania, and the Chartiers Valley Railroads. The statement was reiterated in the Senate, whither the bill went and was put upon its passage as soon as it got through the House.

EXPEDIENT.

Last evening, soon after the above bill was introduced by Mr. Quay, Scott, W. P. of the road, who had been on the floor of the House most of the day, got tired of the debate, and said to Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, several times, "Why don't you call the previous question? Do I Call the previous question." Certainly, Mr. Scott; call the previous question. What right have the members of the Legislature to debate any matter that the Pennsylvania Central Junta don't want discussed. But there is always a purpose in the Pennsylvania Railroad in every Legislative body, and a few of the members pe sist in believing that Tom Scott and his anaconda are not the Legislature. Stupid set.

LEGISLATIVE DEAD BEATS.

There are some thirty hangers on in the folding and passing and other departments who have been drawing pay, although not reappointed to their places, and although most generally absent. The act of 1863 provides that but nine officers shall return at the commencement of the succeeding session, but twenty-three did return. After considerable debate this forenoon, the House passed a resolution cutting off the dead heads, and notifying whom it may concern, that if they remained they would receive no invitation they shall receive no pay nor stealings.

SYSTEMS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In occasionally expressing through this correspondence my astonishment that Pennsylvania should still adhere to the separate or solitary plan of prison discipline, I had no expectation that any change would be attempted for generations to come. Therefore I notice with great pleasure the fact that on March 1st, Mr. George Wilson, member from your city, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as compared with what is known as the Pennsylvania system, and report thereon to the next Legislature, together with plans and estimate for a central penitentiary, should such an institution be, in their judgment, desirable or necessary. The resolution was referred, duly reported, and is now upon the table to be called up soon. Unless the separate system is abolished in this State, the custody of its prisoners will soon become not only a serious matter so far as expense of erections is concerned, but also a question whether State prisons are to be made a source of heavy annual expense to the State, instead of being allowed to do, what all the prisons in the country, nearly, have done, instead of rotting out their days in idleness and *ennui* leaving them at the end of their terms in a condition of such semi-fatuousness as to disqualify them thenceforth from being self-sustaining and useful members of society. The people of Western Pennsylvania, especially Allegheny county, are deeply interested in this resolution, and Mr. Wilson deserves credit for having moved in so important a matter. [This resolution passed the House at 5 o'clock.]

MARINE HOSPITAL AT ERIE.

A bill was reported from Committee to-day and subsequently passed, organizing the Pennsylvania Marine Hospital at Erie. It is designed to make it of sufficient capacity to accommodate all persons seeking, that port, whether from the ocean, lakes or rivers. The bill cedes to the Hospital Company a sufficient quantity of land upon the lake shore, most of which has been made by the washing up of the lake sands. The Legislature and General Government will be asked to aid this enterprise. The bill had already passed the Senate.

LAND TITLES.

This correspondence has already called attention to the anomalous and imperfect condition of many of the land titles in this State. When the Surveyor General gets ready to enforce the measures designed to compel delinquents to pay the State its just claims, many of them will probably wish that they had given earlier attention to this matter. The Senate has before it and will soon pass an act directing the entry of license for money due on lands, &c. It provides that the Surveyor General shall calculate the amounts due on unpatented lands with interest from date of application or improvement, which shall be entered together with the fees, in a Commonwealth land lien dock, et, county duplicates of which shall be furnished to prothonotaries, and such aggregates shall be a lien against delinquent lands, carrying interest of six per cent. from date of entry; and when no return of survey has been made, if such return is not made by the 30th of November, 1868, the land to be forfeited to the Commonwealth, and any party may make application for the same, and entry, if the survey is accepted, and it is made the duty of the Surveyor General to accept such latter survey. I have already mentioned that some six millions of dollars are due the State from this source. Much of this work might have been done under the act of 1863, but the accounts were not made out nor the matter attended to, by the then Surveyor General.

A ROAD TO BUTLER COUNTY.

This correspondence has already detailed at some length the proposed extension of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, now owned by the Pennsylvania Central, to Butler. Mr. Pillow, member from Butler, had a bill reported to-day, which was framed with the consent of the Philadelphia Solicitor of the Central. The first section provides that "the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized and required to commence the building and construction of the railroad to the town of Butler, in Butler county, on or before July next, and to proceed continously therewith and complete the same to Butler, on or before July 1, 1869." The members from Lawrence and Butler feel quite confident that the Central will build this road within the time named. This bill passed the House at five o'clock.

A QUAKER REMONSTRANCE.

There is a bill pending before the Legislature which imposes a fine on all persons between the ages of twenty-five and forty-one years of age who, being enrolled and not joining a volunteer company, decline or neglect to perform military duty. The Friend's are afraid this bill will affect them if it becomes a law, and they have sent on a long printed remonstrance, with the usual twaddle about the rights of conscience and the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace. Western Pennsylvania ought to rejoice that it has no considerable representation of these fossilized remnants of a former generation. Virile men who refuse from whatever motive to defend with arms when necessary the liberty of the country to which they profess loyalty are not much in demand nowadays.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL—ALLOWANCES FOR WESTERN INSTITUTIONS.

I have before me a copy of the general appropriations recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. These bills, as reported, usually undergo material revision in Committee of the Whole, and this bill will probably experience the same fate. I shall name the amount of a few appropriations of general interest to the West: For soldier's orphans, a sum which shall not exceed $450,000, for eighteen months, to June 1868; for the support of the soldiers' orphans for the fiscal year beginning June 1867, $600,000, besides numerous extras for special purposes; for the judges of the District Court and Common Pleas of Allegheny county, $225,000, for interest on the funded State debt, $1,800,000; public printing, $50,000; for pay of members of the House, $800 *per capita* for the session.

PITTSBURGH SOLDIERS' HOME.

For the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Home the sum of $15,000, inclusive of $6,000 expended out of their invested funds—$4,000 for introducing gas into their building and resetting their boilers, $2,000 for repairs, and $3,000 for extra diet, total $9,000.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

For the Western Pennsylvania Hospital $15,000 for salaries, $66,092 for the eastern extension, $17,136 for finishing the present new western extension, $1,000 for insurance, $3,500 for stone wall enclosing the same, $15,-000 for four new boilers, and $4,450 for reservoir.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

For the payment of salaries of officers, the sum of $16,900 to be paid quarterly.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

For this institution $47,000, inclusive of $13,-500 for salaries, $4,500 deficiency in salaries of 1

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the city, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

For a letter from JENNIE JUNE, our fashion correspondent, see third page.

CONGRESS will probably adjourn in the next few days and certainly till fall. This, it is conceded, will end the impeachment matter, and appears to be so intended.

THINGS are working down South. At a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, Friday evening, it was voted to invite the colored brethren to come in, be registered and vote—their votes to be as good as those of white men!

THE veto of Mr. JOHNSON of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was sent to Congress on Saturday, it being the twelfth in the last fifteen months. He bases his objections on the registration principle and military coercion. The bill was promptly passed over the veto in both Houses, and is now the law of the land.

IT is altogether probable that GARIBALDI will very shortly take a prominent part in the affairs of Italy. His popularity is attested by the fact that at the recent general election he was returned from three different places. His manifesto before the election not only proves his popularity and the direction in which his influence will be thrown, but the bent of the Italian mind. In regard to Rome and the clergy, he will stiffly oppose the policy of the government and insist on the union of Rome with Italy; and even at the risk of war with France, will oppose granting or continuing any special privileges to the church, whose vast wealth he thinks might as well go to relieve the necessities of the people, and pay debts incurred in establishing the nationality of Italy. It is evident this patriot is about to enter on a theater of action where he will be no less conspicuous than he was in the stirring scenes through which he has passed.

THE VETOED RAILROAD BILL.

In the absence of our regular legislative reporter, there was sent to us from Harrisburg, on Thursday night last, a totally false report, to the effect that the House had overriden Governor GEARY's veto of the "unlimited" bill—which report, in common with our cotemporaries we published the next morning. This act of stupidity, or rascality, on the part of the person left in charge, misled the press and the entire reading public.

Our special correspondent—not responsible for this act—in his letter given this morning, clearly narrates the facts. In the House there was no attempt to override the Governor's veto. An entirely new bill was introduced, and passed by that body and unanimously concurred in by the Senate. This bill meets the objections of the Governor, and the upshot of it is, the Monopoly has in no sense triumphed, but the views of the Governor have prevailed.

The new bill grants to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to issue additional stock to the amount of $15,000,000 at the option of the *Stockholders*—not *Directors*, and repeals the act of March 20, 1866, providing for the issue of $10,000,000, which increases the capital stock of the Company to $25,000,000. The Company is understood to have entered upon enterprises in our State requiring this additional capital; and as advocates of a Free system of Railroads for the development of the State, we certainly do not feel like raising a single word of objection. On the contrary, what will multiply Railroads and thus develope our State, should, with proper restrictions, be granted. What we ask for others, we are for granting to the Pennsylvania Company; but we do insist that it is not only illiberal but wrong and detrimental to the welfare of the State for it to attempt to deny to others what it asks and receives for itself. We say that it would be but simple justice in that Company, while asking for and receiving the benefits of liberal legislation for itself, to interpose no objection to an effective Free Railroad Law, whereby the people at large seek to obtain the same benefits.

Now that a fair understanding has been reached in regard to this bill, we venture to hope that the same spirit of fairness and enterprise will prevail in the Legislature and with the Company, to the extent of granting to the people a general Free Railroad Law without any unnecessary delay. If the Legislature will pass such a law, we do not hesitate to say that as much of the past as can will be forgotten.

THE GRAND JURY ON MORALS.

It is clearly within the lines of its duty for the Grand Jury to express to the Court and to the good people of the county their convictions in relation to the public morals. They have in their official capacity the best opportunity for knowing the extent of crime, the pernicious and debasing influences, and the dangerous practices, that exist in the community. For days they have been together and occupied expressly on this class of subjects. Darkness nightly covers from the public eye deeds of horror, and of shame. All sorts of abominable conduct, violence, robbing, swinish brutality, are perpetrated, without the knowledge or suspicion of virtuous citizens. But the Grand Jury have the horrid and loathsome details presented before them, and are bound, under the solemnities of an oath, to give them due consideration.

Fresh from such a needful but repulsive office, their words of condemnation and warning, uttered in their Presentment, come to the ears of every good citizen and Christian man and woman with a terrific emphasis. And we cannot but notice the statements of the jury in relation to the extensive corruption of the young of both sexes by the low and libidinous exhibitions made in some of the places of amusement. The grand inquest refers to such as have recently been presented in this city, of which they speak as follows: "No one can doubt the pernicious influences upon the young of those dens of vice and infamy which do but minister to the lowest appetites under the guise of innocent recreation. Nymphs in a semi-nude state, in the mazes of the dance, horrors of the JACK SHEPPARD school of morals, and disgusting travesties of all that is held sacred, long-tried and venerable, here nightly poison the youthful mind and pollute their imaginations. We have reason to believe that hundreds of the young of both sexes are in the habit of attending such places of resort in this community."

The aid of the Legislature is invoked to make the admission of minors into such places, without the attendance or permission of parents or guardians, a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment. And why not, as well as for the offense of selling liquor to minors? The danger in the case referred to by the Grand Jury is much the greater. Whether legislative action would or would not be effectual, the solemn appeal to it shows how deeply the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, whom we recognize as among our most judicious and considerate men, were affected by the fearful developments made before them, and how profound are their convictions of the corrupting and desolating influence of the places referred to, on the morals of the young men and women of the community. And if it so affect the Jury, as public officials, how should it affect the parents whose sons and daughters are nightly exposed to these corruptions?

SENATOR STUTZMAN.

This gentleman—like all who prove faithless to the Free Railroad Principle—is being held to a strict account by his constituents. The Bedford *Inquirer* ably reviews his course in an article of which the following is a specimen paragraph:

"That a man from Somerset county could be found so destitute of principle, and regardless of the wishes of the people of his district, as to vote against every amendment offered to this *humbug* bill, is a matter of astonishment; but when you add to this the fact, that Senator Stutzman was elected under *pledge* as a Free Railroad Law man, and that he went on the stump in his own county, as the advocate of such a law, the meanness of his treason to the people of his district is made shockingly apparent."

The *Inquirer* is of the opinion that in the matter of the Connellsville Road, too, "some strange hallucination" has overtaken the Senator "since his entrance on his official duties at Harrisburg."

Very likely. The *Inquirer* concludes with the remark, that the facts in the case of Senator S. "make up a record such as many a man would not have against him for *all* the money the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad spend at Harrisburg in the whole winter." But this is not the opinion entertained at Harrisburg.

OLD FOLKS.

The entire number of persons who, according to the Census, have attained the great age of 100 years and upward, is probably somewhat larger than most of our readers would guess. It is just 1,200. Of these, there are, white 440, black 688, mulatto 46, Indians 26. Women attain high longevity in greater numbers than men, and black people more than white. There are white, males 184, females 256; black, males 295, females 393. The proportions are about the same in the different years above a hundred as in the aggregate. The oldest persons are a white woman in South Carolina, and an Indian woman in California, aged 140 years. The oldest blacks—two males and three females—are 130 years. From these advanced years down to 100, there are persons in every successive year. At 110, there are 29 white, and 113 black; at 120, there are 2 white and 31 black. In proportion to numbers, twelve times as many blacks as whites exceed a hundred years of age. By the best calculations made, it is ascertained that the average duration of human life is greater in the United States than in any other nation.

THE doctrine of representation and the value of ante-election pledges to carry out the will of the people, have had some remarkable illustrations in the recent action of a majority in our Legislature. A new railroad enterprise desired by half the State cannot obtain legislative authorization without the consent of an old railroad company. It may contemplate improvements in the State, developing unproductive resources, opening up coal mines to public use, affording advantages to new sections and entire tiers of counties, and attracting the transit through the Commonwealth of large additional travel and transportation, but all this makes no difference, so long as the consent of the old corporation is withheld. At the same time the representatives of the people, while refusing them their reasonable requests, grant to the old favorite without stint or restriction all that it asks, though its additional means are to be carried out of the State and expended in distant enterprises for the profit of a "ring." We repeat, it is a new phase of the doctrine of representation. How it will be relished by the people of Pennsylvania remains to be seen. It is likely they will express their opinion on the subject before another Legislature convenes.

The Destitution in the South.

We hear of great and increasing suffering in Tennessee and Alabama, and other parts of the South. The drought of the last summer had left large portions of the country almost bare of food, and now the excessive and almost unprecedented rains and floods have carried off fences, live stock, and sometimes horses, washing out crops already planted early, so that starvation and ruin seem to be threatening large districts of country. Ought not something to be done in this city and vicinity that would be creditable to us? In this regard Pittsburgh has always been ready to do her share in noble works of charity. None more urgent, it is believed, have ever claimed attention. The case of a portion of Southern Alabama, presented by Dr. Reeves, is only a specimen of the condition of things in many districts. But many portions of the country are even much worse off, owing to the devastations of the late flood. Might it not be well to have a public meeting called to consider the matter? Who will take the lead?

[The above is furnished by a correspondent. Another correspondent suggests that the matter be taken up at the Noon-day prayer meeting on some day to be designated, when all who attend there, will come prepared to respond liberally to the appeal. This suggestion strikes us as a good one.]

Speculation in Breadstuffs.

In the principal markets of the East and West a speculative mania in provisions has been developed during the last week. A Chicago paper avers that this is the result of "light stocks" all over the country, and adds: 'So far as the price of wheat in the West is concerned, the indications now are, that the great bulk of the receipts of good grades at Chicago, up to next harvest, will be required to keep the Western millers in stock. Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Michigan, and large portions of Southern and Central Illinois are now depending wholly for their supplies of wheat with which to make flour on the markets of Chicago and Milwaukee."

This idea has the true ring of speculation that should not frighten people. As an evidence that the present high prices of breadstuffs are unnatural, and contrary to all past experience, we refer to a comparison of present prices with those current at the beginning of last year, as presented by a New York cotemporary. It is seen that they have advanced on an average about thirty-five per cent., while dairy products and beef and pork have declined twenty per cent., and groceries about ten per cent. A comparison of the prices of March, 1866, with those of March, 1865—when the war terminated—exhibited no material change. The manner in which prices have thus kept up comparatively contrasts with the rapid decline which followed the termination of the war in 1812. On Saturday, the day upon which peace was announced, sugar sold at $26 per hundred weight; on the following Monday it was freely offered at $12 50 per hundred weight. Tea fell from $2 25 to $1 per pound. On that day specie sold at twenty-two per cent. premium; on the next Monday at two per cent. Governments, six per cent., rose in one day from seventy-six to eighty-six, while bank stock advanced ten per cent. A careful comparison of present market prices with those on like occasions in the past, when banks had less influence on the markets than they now have, leads us naturally to the conclusion that the speculations in certain commodities are to a greater or less extent fostered by improper banking.

THE New York *Times*, professing to have good information, denies that "what Mr. Johnson most dreads is impeachment." There never was a greater mistake, says that paper. "Not many days ago," continues that paper, "the President remarked that he considered it a matter of much more importance to Congress than to him whether he was impeached or not. He has not the slightest apprehension of being convicted of any misdemeanor or misconduct of any kind, upon any testimony that any honest man could deem fair and reliable;—and if he is convicted otherwise, the odium that will follow such action will, in his opinion, far outweigh any punishment that can be inflicted." The President may be as much mistaken in this as he has been in many other things.

THE compromise bill of Mr. Bingham for the relief of the destitute in the South provides that no additional appropriation shall be made, but that the Freedmen's Bureau shall include all destitute and helpless people in the South in its issue of rations. No question of importance has been considered in Congress for several years on which the contest has been so nearly equal as on this, which fact, added to the bitterness of feeling elicited by the discussion, increases the interest of the public in the matter, and the galleries are crowded continually during its consideration.

UNDER the bill supplementary to the act of reconstruction full time is secured for the careful reorganization of Southern society and government, and before the work is finished, the regular session of the Fortieth Congress will have commenced.

THE Union men of Kentucky are prosecuting a vigorous campaign. On Wednesday night last they had a stirring meeting in Louisville. The present stand taken by Kentucky Unionists begins a new era in the political history of the State.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in an article on the veto of Governor Geary of the bill granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to issue stock and bonds to an unlimited extent, says: "The company referred to, it is now said, has bonds issued exceeding the par value of its stock at least 150 per cent., and exceeding the market value at least 800 per cent., these bonds, of course, going into the hands of innocent third parties."

The Legislature of Michigan passed bills completely gridironing the State with railroads to be built by local taxation. Twenty of these bills have been vetoed by Governor Crapo, and their friends failed to pass them over his head.

Recent investigations have placed beyond doubt the fact that trichinosis has made its appearance at Ionna, Michigan. Portions of muscle from the bodies of two of the children of the Haight family who recently died, as was suspected, of this disease, have been placed under a microscope, and found to contain over 16,000 of the *trichinæ spiralis* to the square inch.

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, resolutions in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments were submitted to Col. Conkling. They were laid over for future consideration. A long document was also read in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. The proposition was opposed by Peter Cooper and others. Ex-Mayor Opdyke spoke on the other side. On being put to a vote, the memorial was accepted.

The steamship America sailed from New York on Thursday, with the mails for Europe. She is the first started on the new line of the North German Lloyd (Bremen) Steamship Company, and is therefore an additional mail from New York to Europe, which will be continued every Thursday. At noon the new mail wagon, of handsome design, conveyed the mails from the Postoffice, consisting of 21,496 letters—forty-two bags in all.

James Scully, while in the cross trees of a lake schooner, fell, striking upon the deck and upon his feet. The concussion of the blow was so great that almost instantly his legs began to swell and his head to turn black and died soon after.

Trade between Boston and the neighboring British Provinces is reported by the *Traveller* to be suffering through the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty, the falling off in the receipts of flour, grain, fish, oils, coal, and other products, being very marked. The valuable bituminous coal trade is about destroyed by the heavy duties imposed.

Travel between Nashville and Chattanooga has been resumed.

A Los Angelos letter states that a Government train *en route* for Arizona was lost March 10th in a Colorado desert water spout. The train consisted of eleven wagons, accompanied by two companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. Several lives were lost. The commissary stores and wagons were carried eighteen miles from the scene of the disaster.

PERSONAL.

—The New York *Times*, referring to the fact that the member of the New Jersey Legislature sent to the State Prison for bribery, has been pardoned, says: This is good news for legislators in general, among whom, at the time, the remarkable conviction created as much indignation as alarm.

—Greeley says there are one hundred thousand people in New York to-day who, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden where Adam was, would have soon starved to death there for want of some one to pluck the fruit and put it in their mouths.

—It is stated that General Carl Schurz, the talented editor of the *Daily Post*, of Detroit, has sold his interest in that establishment, and is going to St. Louis to take the editorial charge of the *Westliche Post*, the German Radical daily paper of that city, and thus he will start a literary weekly there, to be published by the same firm.

—Mohammed Emir Pasha, Turkish Minister of Police, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years. He started in the service as a private Janissary, and gradually worked himself up to the post he occupied at the time of his death. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his full faculties and very much of his bodily vigor to the last, and continued to labor on the average ten hours every day.

—Dr. J. G. Holland offered his first and most successful books to four publishing houses, by whom they were refused. Mr. Scribner ventured upon the publication, and has sold nearly fifty thousand copies of each.

Rev. Dr. Hurst writes to the New York *Christian Advocate* from Germany that the piety in the German Universities is greater than it was twenty or thirty years ago. In the two English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge there is as much rationalism as in all the German Universities together. There is hardly one University in Germany where are not faithful professors, in fact, there are a number of universities in which nearly every chair is occupied by an evangelical theologian.

—The case of R. C. Crittenden & Co., of Louisville, vs. H. J. Lyons & Co., of New York, which has been pending for several weeks, was decided on Friday last by Judge Muir, awarding to Crittenden & Co. the whole amount of their claim, two hundred thousand dollars. This suit, it will be remembered, was based upon certain gold transactions on the part of Lyons & Co., brokers of New York, as agents or operators for Crittenden & Co.

In the lecture course at Janesville, Wisconsin, the following lecturers did not pay expenses: Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, Horace Greeley, G. W. Bungay, Theodore Tilton and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The largest loss was on Tilton.

—Messrs. E. S. and J. A. Allen, of Providence, have received commissions as aronauts in the Brazilian army from Dom Pedro II. They left that city for Brazil on the 22d inst. They will take out balloons, to be used in reconnoitering the military works of the Paraguayan army on the La Plata. It will be recollected that they were the first balloonists employed in our army during the war.

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* tells a good story of the two Barkers, Lewis and David. The former is the successful stump speaker and wit, the latter the favorite poet and wit. The former is stout and full, the latter lean and thin. The thin man, David, was indicted for a stranger, who remarked, "You are much smaller than your brother Lewis." "Yes," replied the poet, "but take the wind out of Lew, and he would be no bigger than I am." He would not spoil a joke for reliability's sake.

—The New York *Gazette* gravely, or naively, asserts that the rumor that Congress having prohibited gold lace to our ministers abroad, is about to legislate upon the size of the *chignons* of the wives of diplomatists, is premature, but is incorrect. Neither Mr. Sumner nor Mr. Stevens have any intention of introducing an act entitled an act to provide against waterfalls.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Dr. Morrison's ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his toes.

Try It, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

WHENEVER YOU ARE DYSPEPTIC.

For Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, and for the speedy cure of any kind of disorder that originates or proceeds from a disordered state of the Stomach or Bowels.

Give ear, all ye people, 'tis truthful and sure, No medicine equals Coe's World Dyspepsia Cure, Indigestion and Dyspepsia yield at once to its power, Sick headache, sick stomach in less than an hour.

Debilitated, weakened, no appetite, no life, No desire to labor in the world's busy strife, Your food distressing you every time you eat, I bid you be of "good cheer," for "I bring relief."

We promise you all, 'pon our honor, our name, To cure the worst of cases, or forfeit price and fame; No case of Dyspepsia was ever known to endure, When grappled and seized by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by me, for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

The entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

CAUTION.

All persons having in their possession ALE BARRELS, branded Oregon Brewery, D. Fawcett & Co., are forbidden to deliver to any person excepting PIER, DANNALS & CO., or their agents, the same having been purchased by us.

R. W. PIER.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

Another Indian Butchery Reported

There is a report—false we hope—that Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, commanded by Colonel Rankin, and garrisoned by company G, 31st United States Infantry, was attacked and carried by Indians on the 5th of January, and every soul, men women and children, butchered. The report is current that these hostile Indians have made a declaration that they intend to drive the United States troops from the Upper Missouri, and that they have commenced with Fort Kearney and Fort Buford.

In the Supreme Court of New York an important principle has been settled. Mr. Wm. Walker was killed on the Long Island Railroad while standing on the platform, where he went because there were no seats. The Court decided, among other points, that it is the duty of a conductor to furnish seats to all passengers. If he should fail to do this, and travelers be compelled to stand, even though they stand on the platform, and personal injury result, the railroad company cannot avail themselves of the law which absolves them from liability by posting notices in the cars against standing on the platforms. Mr. Walker met his death under such circumstances, and his executors recovered damages.

THE EXPRESS WAR.—There is considerable prospect that the war between the express companies will cease, propositions having already been made by some of the older companies to enter into a combination in relation to prices. This possible and probable arrangement has already sent up the stocks of the older companies to about sixty cents. The stockholders in the Merchants' Union Company have the utmost faith in their great enterprise, notwithstanding a few weak ones have sold out at ruinous prices.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed Hon. Daniel A. Wells, the special Revenue Commissioner, to visit Great Britain and Europe, there to obtain reliable statistics on customs, duties, labor and wages, and to incorporate them into a report, which will be submitted to Congress next December, with a draft of a revenue tariff bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating a Demand Promissory Note for $2000, dated about March 11, 1867, in favor of ALFRED C. AIMS, signed by me, as I hold his demand promissory notes, payable to my order, covering amount of my note.

T. W. MYERS.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1867.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Have all of the latest styles of HATS AND CAPS, at the very lowest rates.

ART JOURNAL, FOR MARCH.

NOW READY. PRICE, $1 25.

☞ Back Numbers supplied.

VIRTUE & YORSTON,

74 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY,

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal,

Will be open in EXCELSIOR HALL, on MONDAY, April 8th. For terms see circular at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, Pittsburgh, and the Book Stores of Allegheny city.

☞ Mr. Wakeham may be seen every evening between 4 and 5 o'clock, at Mr. Spratt's Book Store, Allegheny, or an interview may be had by addressing the Principal, through the Allegheny Postoffice.

CHOICE

SELECTIONS

OF

CHINTZES,

PRINTS,

LINEN GOODS,

MANTLES,

DRESS GOODS,

SHEETINGS.

BATES & BELL.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

APRIL, 1867.

THE LATEST PURCHASE

OF THE SEASON.

AT THE

Lowest Prices Since the War.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Wilton and Velvet,

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels.

BEST 2 AND 3-PLY INGRAIN,

FOR

DRAWING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOMS.

Hall and Stair Carpets to Match.

We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES.

CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.

AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.

☞ Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

NEW CARPET STORE.

JUST OPENING.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.,

(SECOND FLOOR).

We are now opening our FIRST STOCK OF GOODS, embracing everything in the

CARPET LINE,

From the best European and American manufacture to the commonest Hemp Carpet. A full line of

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH ST., second floor,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 12, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

POTASH.

20 CASKS FOR SALE BY

D. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First streets.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING STYLES OF

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

AT

H. SMITH'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.

1867. NEW GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET.

Have Just Received a Splendid Assortment of

JET, AMBER AND CRYSTAL

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.

HAMBURG WORK AND LACES.

SUPER ENGLISH RIBBONS—all shades.

ENGLISH GLOVES—Spring Styles.

COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES—All shades.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY—All sizes.

THE "STAR" SHIRT, on hand and made to order.

THE INVISIBLE EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT—New Shape for Spring, 1867.

WHALEBONE CORSETS—patent forms.

THE ELEGANTE"—New Dress Skirt for 1867.

A complete assortment of all kinds of PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

City and Country Merchants

Will find our Wholesale Department well stocked with goods suitable for their trade, and always ready to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

SUMMER

OYSTERS.

REYMER & BROS.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

500 kegs one and two pound cans Cove and Spiced Oysters.

Also, have just received two casks prime new Turkish Prunes.

Three casks extra Bordeaux Prunes, in cartoons and tin cans, for family use.

1,500 packages New Crop Figs, in pound, halves and quarter Boxes.

Imported English Goods.

Pickles, Sauces, Denham Mustard and Catsup.

10 boxes Tunis Dates, at

REYMER & BROS.,

126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

OPENING.

MISS A. M. RICHEY,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, 28TH INST.,

THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY

45 ST. CLAIR STREET.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

REFERENCES.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Messrs. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.

GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

W. P. WESTALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.

Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents.

THE

IRON CITY MONTHLY,

ILLUSTRATED,

A Compendium of Facts concerning Pittsburgh and Vicinity, for Strangers and the Public Generally.

WILL BE READY

ABOUT THE THIRD OF APRIL.

Address all communications to

GEO. W. PITTOCK & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

Office, DISPATCH BUILDING, P. O. Box, 1,406 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHURCH

BOOKS.

Oliver's Translation of the Syriac Psalter.

Festivals and Fasts. Hobart.

St. Paul in Rome. Butler.

Inner Life. Home Builder.

The Churchman's Reasons for his Faith and Practice. Richardson.

History of the Early Church. Sewell.

Passing Thoughts on Religion. Sewell.

Thoughts on the Sacred Life. Taylor.

Holy Living and Dying. Taylor.

Manual of Devotion. Bishop Uphold.

The Last Days of our Savior.

Lenten Lessons.

CHURCH FLORAL DECORATIONS.

FOR SALE BY

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

No. 101 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLAZY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the Board of Controllers of Baltimore and Washington. School Boards will find it to their advantage, for only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation. Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance Peirce's slated goods, the genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked. Patented February 10, 1863. M,W,F

GARDENING TOOLS.

HOES, SPADES, RAKES, TROWELS, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

NUTS, NUTS.

150 bags large Pea Nuts;
100 frails fresh Almonds;
30 bags fresh Filberts;
20 bags fresh Cocoa Nuts;
15 bags fresh Pecans; 25 do Walnuts;
2,000 bags fresh Cocoa Nuts;

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,

126 and 128 Wood street.

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS.

The Great Household Remedy

TO THE PUBLIC—I have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE for the sale of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and have authorized A. T. FAHNESTOCK and D. M. HOLTON, as my Agents, to carry on and manage the same.

B. MISHLER.

Lancaster, March 14, 1867.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Wholesale Branch House,

26 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

☞ We ask but a trial to convince anyone of their intrinsic medicinal value.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

L. B. VOIGT.....DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants.

257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

500 tubs Hamberg, Factory and E. Dairy Cheese,
150 kegs Summer Packed Butter,
50 kegs primest country Lard,
150 kegs Goshen Lard,
50 bbls Sour Cider for Vinegar,
500 bbls Prime Winter Apples,
110 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses,
50 bbls Evaporated Peaches and Apricots,
3000 bush halves, quarters and cut Dried Peaches, in bulk and bags,
1500 bush Dried Apples,
10 casks Prime New Currants,
100 bbls Onions,
100 bxs Dobbins's Electric Soap,
25 bbls Potatoes,
50 bbls Yellow Onions,
300 bbls Early Rose Potatoes,
100 bbls Winter Potatoes,
20 bbls Wheat's Champagne Cider,
25 bbls Pickled Beans,
200 doz Cincinnati Corn Brooms,
100 doz Clothes Pins.

We call particular attention to the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drinks, made from ripe and sound apples.

Also, in store, Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kinds of Country produce, and for sale by

L. H. VOIGT & CO.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. Flag Stones from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and in any of the desirable styles, at the Cemetery, Manufactory, Warehouse, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.

☞ Through Burial Cases of the same stone can be had from A. & H. HARRISON, at the Cemetery Marble Works, opposite the Cemetery Gate, Lawrenceville.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

☞ Our Stone Flags are also supplied by D. R. ECKER, 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

AND

LOUIS XIV.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,

tf 271 Liberty street.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the House furnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Prime Messina Oranges;
150 boxes Prime Messina Lemons;

Landing and to arrive at

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS, FIGS, DATES.

1,000 drums New Crop Figs;
25 frails Dates;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
500 packages Layers; do Wholes, Halves, and quarter Boxes to arrive, at

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUNDRIES, SUNDRIES.

50 cases whole, halves and qrs. Boxes Sardines;
500 boxes New No. 1 Herring;
100 boxes Yarmouth Bloaters Herring;
10 bbls Assorted English Pickles;

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SASSAFRAS BARK.

1,000 POUNDS FOR SALE BY

D. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

cod Corner Wood and First streets.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COALMEN'S TRUST CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 20, 1867.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Coalmen's Trust Company, held at their office, No. 26 Market street, on the FOURTH of APRIL next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the Capital Stock of the Association.

W. J. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE—BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 12th of April for building a SEWER of good hard brick or stone, at the office of Burgess of Duquesne. For further particulars apply at the same place or to Chairman of Committee on Streets.

G. P. WILHELM, Chairman.

☞ NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals for the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Main street, Pinestreet, Union alley, Bank lane, and New Troy street, in the borough of Duquesne, will be received until the 12 day of April by Street Committee. For further particulars apply at the office of Burgess or Chairman of Street Committee.

G. P. WILHELM, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1867. }

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company in two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR APRIL.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March, 1867.

There are two subjects of almost equal interest engrossing the feminine mind just now, to one of which it is necessary to give the precedent.

These are bonnets and *chignons*. Bonnets in all their spring freshness and beauty, have just been exhibited by gorgeous metropolitan milliners, to admiring crowds. *Chignons* have been assailed in a mean, cowardly fashion, but alas, in a way which touches more nearly the personal pride and delicacy of women than any other that could have been invented.

Chignons appeal to one's gallantry, (can a woman be said to exercise gallantry), but bonnets, alas! to one's love of beauty, so the question must be decided in favor of the bonnets.

I was going to say that the semi-annual opening of spring millinery which has just taken place, was more brilliant, more numerously attended, and altogether more successful than any one which has preceded. But just in time, I remember that I have said the same thing about every "opening" that has taken place within the last half-dozen years.

The truth is it' always seemed so. I have heard of a man who, when he was asked which of his three wives he liked best, said he really couldn't tell. It was just like eating three remarkably good dinners at distant intervals—the last seemed the best.

That man had always been a psychological problem to me, but I thank him for furnishing me with an illustration.

If the reader is uncommonly sharp, he or she will perhaps have found out by this time, that I have all along intended to say that the exhibition was very nice, the bonnets very pretty, and the attendance very satisfactory. If they have not found it out, they will not be likely to, for this is all I shall say about it.

NEW SPRING BONNETS.

A preceding letter detailing the most important changes and modifications which the new bonnets have undergone, and to this account, which was perfectly accurate, there is little more than description of special styles to add.

The variety in the bonnets, consists principally in the shapes, of which there are at least a dozen, quite distinct from each other. In the making up they are all pretty and fanciful, but too mixed to suit a fastidious taste.

There is nothing distinctive about the puffed silk mixed with fancy straw, the straw and lace, and silk all trimmed with a heterogeneous mass of flowers, streamers and bead fringes or pendants, which bewilder and dazzle in the mass, but present no tangible point of attraction.

I wanted to be good natured this time and not abuse anything, but I am afraid I shall have to state the fact that with the trifling enlargement of the bonnets which has taken place, the milliners have commenced to pile on much more trimming. Whether this is to gratify their mere inclination or in obedience with the demand, I do not know, but it is at any rate very bad taste.

French bonnets can always be distinguished from those of American manufacture, by this individuality, their simplicity, and an air of distinction obtained from perfection of shape and harmony of material, but not at all from abundance of ornaments; the trimmings upon French bonnets are always unique, sometimes striking, but they are never "mixed."

Among the most peculiar French bonnets is one, *a la Marie Stuart*, introduced by Madame Natalie Tilman. It is a Fanchon cut with a very deep point, back and front, one descending upon the forehead, the other over the back of the chignon. It is made in blue satin, surrounded by a fringe of pearls. A scarf of rich blonde passed across the top and crosses under the chin, forming strings, which are fastened by a pearl ornament.

A charming style which the late opera season has developed consists of bonnets made entirely of feathers. The prettiest for evening wear are of white marabout, light as down, ornamented with metallic figs and Lilies of the Valley, or a ruched rose, dropped with crystal. They are also to be seen in blue, black and very small peacock feathers. The blue, light and lovely, with crystal ornaments; the black, shining and gay, with a crimson rose at the side; the peacock's variegated plumage, enhanced by a wreath or half wreath of "Bismarck" leaves.

Of course, these bonnets are simply a caprice. They would not do for summer, and are only suitable for the most dressy occasions.

At a bride's reception the other day, a bonnet of peacock feathers was worn, with a complete suit of rich amber velvet. The skirt was cut with a very long train; the basquine was edged with lace (guipure) over a quarter of a yard in depth. The gloves were straw color and the bonnet of feathers ornamented with bronze leaves, shaded from a straw color to dark brown. The lady was large and imposing, and the effect was very good. Bonnets of black lace and black crinoline are both considered good wear but are spoiled by being profusely and injudiciously trimmed with amber. Amber and black looks well in certain favorable combinations, but they require the touch of an artist. As a general rule it is safer to trim black with jet, relieved by a bunch of field flowers or a few bronze leaves than rich spiked amber pendents or dark dull amber beads which will make half the women who may try it on look like saffron tea tinged with mahogany. Pale, clear amber is much prettier, and more fashionable than dark, but it is also more expensive and less likely to be used by the majority of *modistes*. Indeed few persons would be likely to know the difference. They will understand that "amber" is one of the latest things in trimmings, and never think of the difference in shade and quality, or whether it is adapted to the tone and style of their individual architecture.

Very light amber, it may be remarked, is becoming to *blondes*, and forms a happy contrast to light blue.

Green and white is a contrast very much in favor this season, and there is a freshness about it which is always admired.

CHIGNONS.

There is a great deal of romance going the rounds of the papers respecting these inoffensive appendages of the toilet, which, considering how generally realistic and little romantic the American people are, it seems a pity to dissipate.

There are women, however, who really believe what their husbands and the newspapers tell them, and who are seriously considering the propriety of dispensing with their cherished *chignons* for fear they may be infected with *gracegarines!*

Credulous ladies, deluded women! What an easy task their husbands must have in persuading them that they have been attending to business, when they stay out till two o'clock in the morning.

Can they not understand that from the amazing rapidity with which creatures that infect human hair propagate, they would not have to learn the fact of their existence in *chignons* by a newspaper canard! They would have received abundant ocular demonstration long ago.

Moreover, it is manifestly untrue that *gracegarines*, or in plain English lice, cannot be killed. Ask the managers of the charity schools if soap and water has not a magical effect and when the steaming, baking and boiling process which hair undergoes before it is made up, is taken into consideration, it will be seen that very little will be left in the hair, or its inmates, if it had any.

I am not in the interest of any barber. When I get my hair dressed, or cut, or curled, I pay for it, and I am quite willing that *chignons* should be relinquished to-morrow, but they must die a natural death, not be killed off, by imaginary insects, which exist only in the cob-web brain of some paragraphist hard up for a subject.

RECEPTION DRESSES.

At a reception given by a distinguished lady last week, some elegant dresses were worn, which are worth description. The hostess herself wore a white corded silk, cut square, and a bright blue velvet peplum with boddice attached. The skirt of the dress was trimmed with tulle ruches, and over them a tulle tunic looped with cordons of blue velvet leaves.

A very rich dress was of black satin, cut up at the sides, over a white satin petticoat. The body was cut square, very low, and edged with amber fringe. The sleeves were open, *a la guise*, with long coat sleeves of white satin. They were edged with amber fringe, and white guilling upon the edge of the white satin lining. A magnificent diamond necklace was worn with the dress—the central drop two inches in length.

Another striking dress was of white corded silk, with a tunic of lavender satin cut into sashes, graduating in length, and trimmed with white marabout, through which run just a line of amber.

A charming dress was of blue crape, trimmed with blue satin and bouquets of white lace flowers.

Several dresses of white tulle were delicious, covered with *bouillons* separated by *rouleaux* of white satin, and ornamented with garlands of flowers, or fringes of pearls or crystal.

The pretty flower jewelry, small roses, forget-me-nots, and the like, set as pins and ear rings, still continue to be worn by young girls, and are charming with white toilettes.

A watch made for a gift was exhibited the other day in the form of a beetle. The wings were green enamel, and being touched spread open, revealing the face of the watch.

SPRING CLOAKS.

I have only space to say, the new spring garments are shorter than ever; that *sacs*, not very loose, but short, and adapted to the prevailing short dresses, have taken the place of basquines, which fitted the figure. White cloths, tweeds and fancy cloths of various kinds, are in vogue for promenade wear, trimmed with jet beads or with narrow cross cut folds of silk or satin stitched on.

Short suits are so universally worn, however, that extra cloaks, *sacs*, or jackets are not much needed.

Open sleeves *a la guise*, that is, cut in a deep point and open on the top disclosing the dress sleeve, will be in high vogue for somewhat ceremonious toilets. Jet and amber fringes are very much used for trimming and to form epaulettes on the top of the sleeves.

COLORED DRESSES.

There are distinct styles of gored dresses now worn, which country readers may be glad to understand. One is the full gored dress, cut skirt and body altogether. The second is gored plain, but separate from the body, and the third has fulness behind, but is plain in front and at the sides.

In making the first a pattern will be needed, which should be carefully fitted. In making the second be careful that the size of the skirt exceeds by six inches the size of the waist—this quantity to be held in, so that it will set easily over the hips.

For the third the two back breadths should be left plain, not gored at all, but gathered into the belt, not pleated, trimmed to simulate a tunic, down the seams which unite the sides to the back breadths.

A new kind of shaded silk and satin has made its appearance this season, which is extremely beautiful. A grey or brown satin, with all the shades artistically blended to form a sort of stripe, is perfectly dazzling.

A new spring silk is somewhat less overwhelming, but still very pretty. It is composed of two narrow stripes, one lavender, blue or green, the other containing half a dozen shades of the same color blended. These silks are only one dollar and fifty cents per yard, almost gold prices.

A new fancy winsey has been introduced, but I cannot say I fancy it much myself. It is flimsy, and fantastically mixed with gold or silver thread. The original article is infinitely better. JENNIE JUNE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If the treatment is neglected, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon procuring a pure and reliable diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

☞ THE GREAT CHARM OF METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY lies in the small quantity necessary to effect a cure. One dose (forty drops) gives instant relief, and thrice repeated, seldom fails to restore the sufferer to perfect health. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1867, Benefit for

JOHANNA PELISSIER.

PELPREGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

Drama in Five Acts, by Dunnery.

Pelphegor.....Mr. Pelissier.
Madelaine.....Johanna Pelissier.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVEREND.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25th, first appearance this season of the young and fascinating Prima Donna and Commedienne,

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

In her unequalled impersonation of

FANCHON

Being the eighth time of her delighting the celebrated song, "il Bacio"—The Kiss. In the rendition of this beautiful song she stands unrivalled, unapproached in every city in which she has appeared.

In preparation—Debut of the Market, Pearl of Savoy, Three Fast Young Men, Daughter of the Regiment, Pocahontas, American Cousin.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

The Management is proud to announce to the public that the renowned Equestrian Actress, Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE, and their highly popular Clown, Fredericks, will positively appear THIS EVENING, in the spectacular drama, entitled MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY, with new scenery, properties, costumes, &c., &c. A superb bill, by the whole company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....75c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, front by the principal entrance on the line city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
PORTABLE FARM SCALES.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

COR. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD

SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WETTACH & MEANSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

CHISSMAN & CLARK.

Manufacturers of OAK LEATHER BELTING, No. 11 OHIO STREET, Allegheny city, Pa. Also, a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent. 8-6-y

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER

the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

508 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cube Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes cavendish, New Cut Navy;
10 boxes Lother's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Leaf.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

REFINED SUGARS.

100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
20 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
300 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,
For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FISH.

500 pcgs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
1,000 half bbls. Lake Herring;
250 half bbls. White Fish,
For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

NEW BACON—

HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING, &c., &c.

Arriving and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 LIBERTY ST.

DRIED PEACHES AND HOMINY.

2 bbls Pearl Flint Hominy.
15 bbls prime Dried Apples (quarters and halves mixed).
Also, New Maple Syrup, put up in one gallon jugs, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered

Table and Piano Covers.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

233 Fifth Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARPETS

ARE NOW BEING SOLD,

AT

258 LIBERTY STREET

UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BARGAINS,

WILL PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY

McCLINTOCK & CO.

MWS

OPENING.

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSE,
NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, 2 PLY AND 3 PLY CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, MATS,
SHADES, &c.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

eod

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.

FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS

From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats barges and wrecks, &c.

Bidders will specify the price per cubic yard day's work; for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work, under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said Engineer, said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught steamer, one efficient hull, with the usual chain and crane boat, and the necessary screws, chains, ropes, levers, anchors, lines, buttons, &c., and the pay of such work; and including the pay and expenses of Captain, Pilots, Engineers and Deck hands attending the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks to be borne by the contractor, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of no more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MINOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Engr. Ohio River Improvement.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners will receive bids for 150,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the 210,000 acres due to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of "Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, the interest of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blanks, and will be transferred by a formal indorsement of the usual assignment. The blank need not be filled with the name of the assignee, but may remain in blank, and will partly bonding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. A bond in the penal sum of $1,000 in no bids will be received for less than one quarter section of scrip.

The scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the State Treasurer-General. On all bids for a less quantity than 10,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.

For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

PIANOS.

CHAS. S. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES.

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. no12

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

no22-tf

FOR SALE.

150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls Sorghum;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 bf bbls Herring;
25 bbls Mackerel;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Flour Barrels;
2 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Green Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
15 bbls Roll Butter;
30 kegs packed Butter;
25 bf bbls White Fish;
100 sks R. I. Corn;
30 tons Timothy Hay;
2 bbls New Cider;
4 kegs Apple Butter;
STURGEON BROS.,
304 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

NOW ARRIVING,

GOOD GOODS

AT

Reasonable Prices.

TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.

INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.

We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

54 Wood Street.

JUST OPENED.

JOHN PORTER,

No. 91 MARKET ST.

HAS NOW OPEN

6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
7 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.

eod

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at corresponding low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Peddlers and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, will become due and payable for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and required to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and at such times as may be required, any sum or sums not to may down most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and to issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and August in each year, and to be of such denominations, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever by State, county, city or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows: Within fifteen years, and within twenty years after the years, and within ten years, eight millions of dollars payable at the end of ten years, and within twenty-five years, and within twenty-five years, and within twenty-five years, and countersigned by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and registered by the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, in the manner and form to be kept by the Bank of Philadelphia, the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premium, if obtained, received for the same, shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That the bills of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will give the best price or premium for the same, and not to be issued, that state in his bid whether the whole or any part of the loan shall be in bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, and all persons acting in any fiduciary capacity, bonds in fiduciary capacity, bonds or other persons holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized, and to invest any funds in their hands in the certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, at such price as may be awarded to them by the commissioners authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for any of the purposes aforesaid, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of the Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 6. That all bonds of this Commonwealth, not already liable to taxation, shall be subject to the usual taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., A. D. 1867.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; redemption able in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 redemptionable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 redemptionable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5, 6 per cent. per annum, which must be expressed in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bidder will be bound in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loan to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

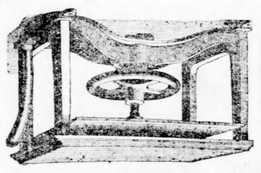
The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay the same or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES.



The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the best workmanship.

They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.

R. HOE & CO.,

29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.

Illustrated Lists sent on application.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.
1 new Open Buggy, eastern make.
2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.
Will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

Lap Weld Gas Pipe,

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

MWF

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER STREET,

jy PITTSBURGH, PA.

1860. ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. E. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER OF

LARGE, FANCY HURL BROOMS.

Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad, Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Shaker, Warehouse, Street or, Bridge, Steam Roller, Toy, Oil Refinery, Sash Frame and Sweep Pulling Brushes and Brooms of all kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom Corn, Handles, Twine, Painters and Tin Plated Brooms Wire. Also, all kinds of Broom Machinery and Tools of the latest approved pattern. Warerooms, No. 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory, Nos. 323, 325 and 327 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Correspondence solicited. SAM'L H. MATTHEWS, Agent. Sales-room, Nos. 323 and 325 Liberty st. E. E. MATTHEWS, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First Streets,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joints.

On hand, or made to order promptly, by

SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 BINGHAM ST., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

A. DALZELL. W. KNOX. W. BRAMS.
L. LINDSAY. E. J. HOOD. C. A. MURRAY.

ANCHOR MACHINE AND ENGINE WORKS.

DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO.,

Manufacturers of STATION ARY AND OTHER STEAM ENGINES, Mill Gearing, Iron Castings, Complete Outfits for Saw Mills, Rotating Bone Mills, &c. Nos. 14 and 16 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Always on hand, a large assortment of Pattern Work, suitable for gearing, which we will furnish low and to give satisfaction. M'CH

RIPLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Flint Glass Tumblers, Goblets, Bowls, Dishes, &c., &c.
MARKET STREET, opposite Adams & Co., Birmingham.

P. O. PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the Works every half hour.

H. M. ROLFE. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. H. EWETT. GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. au8-ly

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 71 and 73 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. E. PEARS. J. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. E. CAMPBELL. [F. B. BAKEWELL, Jr. ap24

BRANDS AND STAMPS

CUT TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE, BY

JAMES BOWN,

no17 136 WOOD STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Pittsburgh Steel Works,

(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)

Office: Corner FIRST and ROSS STREETS, Two Blocks above Monongahela House.

REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, ALL SIZES.

SAW PLATES.

HOE, FORK AND SHEET CAST STEEL.

CAST STEEL FOR

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS,
AXLES, CIRCULARS, Cast and Common PLOUGH and SPRING STEEL.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BESSEL, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Scrapers, Files, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any Imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogeny Coke and Oilphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

G. S. BRYAN. JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

MANUFACTURERS.

C. H. SPANG. C. B. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 91 AND 92 WATER STREET.

je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STAR

FIRE BRICK WORKS,

COR. BUTLER AND LUMBER STS., 9TH WARD.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first-class article of FIRE BRICK, Culvert Clay, Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump and ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points ordered at out works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust.

W. A. REED. S. P. HARBISON.
Pres't. and Treas. Sec'y & Business Man'g'r.

HENRY D. WEWRITZ. JOSEPH LANG

D. WEWRITZ & LANG,

NO. 139 THIRD STREET,

Bet. Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh,

BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS,
OIL TUBS, COPPER PUMPS,
STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES,
MALT KILNS,
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND BLACK SMITH WORK.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

Warehouse and office, 111 WATER ST.; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oct8-6m

HARPER, GUTHA

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FRED. DOUGLASS'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator, will take place on Tuesday, April 2d, at City Hall.

NINTH WARD DWELLINGS.—Two very comfortable brick dwellings, one of which fronts on Smallman street, the other on Mulberry alley, will be sold to-day at 2 P. M., on the premises, by John D. Bailey, auctioneer.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League will be held at the Hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny, to-morrow evening, when the election for officers under the charter will take place. An election for a Board of Managers of the new Library and Reading Room will also be held at the same time and place.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER.—The cases of sundry persons against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for compensation of damages resulting from the fall of a platform at Johnstown, on the 14th of September last, was being arbitrated in that place last week. Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, represented the Railroad Company, and Messrs. Johnston, Kopelin and M'Laughlin the plaintiffs.

CRYSTAL SPRING DIVISION, NO. 31, S. OF T. —John D. Bailey, D. D. G. W. P., instituted Crystal Spring Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance, at the hall of Division, No. 42, on Saturday evening, under the following officers:

P. P., John D. Jones; W. P., Forster Alward; W. A., John Wilhelm, Jr.; R. S., W. H. Evans; A. R. S., R. M. Toy; F., Wm. Peach, Jr.; F. S., J. D. Lewis; C., A. B. Cassell; A. C., T. A. Lathrop; J. S., W. L. McIlwain; O. S., T. A. James; Chaplain, J. Harris.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. —The Board of Directors of the Sixth ward public schools having abolished corporal punishment, have adopted stringent rules to insure subordination and punctual attendance of the pupils. The rules require that if a scholar shall refuse such obedience to his teacher, or shall persistently neglect to comply with the established requirements, the teacher shall refer such pupil to the principal, who shall examine into the case, and if he shall find cause shall, at his discretion, admonish the offender, or suspend him temporarily from the privileges of the school.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, Joseph Aumbetz, a workman employed at the Keystone Bridge Works, in the Ninth ward, while engaged near a large fly wheel, accidentally slipped and fell upon it, and before the machinery could be stopped, he was carried around with the wheel. When he was extricated it was found that his neck had been dislocated, and his body shockingly mangled, causing almost instantaneous death. He was removed to his home in the Penn street, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and formerly resided in Blairsville, Pa.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.—A Convention is announced to be held in Pittsburgh on the 9th of April, to secure certain Amendments to the National Constitution. The place of meeting has not yet been stated. The proposed Amendment is as follows, the amendment being in brackets: "We the people of the United States [humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil Government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as the supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian Government, and], in order to form a more perfect union, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution."

BIRTH IN THE TOMBS.—On Friday night, a woman named Mary Fitzgerald, called at the Allegheny Watchhouse, and asked for permission to stay all night, saying that she was sick and homeless, when Captain Bowden furnished her with all the accommodations at his command. During the night she became very sick, and in the morning gave birth to a still born infant. Her condition awakened the sympathies of the Mayor and his police, and every effort was made to render her as comfortable as possible until she could be removed to the Poor Farm. She formerly resided in McClure township, but for the past few months has been homeless, and has been committed to jail several times for vagrancy. The child was buried on Saturday at the expense of the county.

DENTISTRY, 240 Penn street. Sill & Gillespie, dentists.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Robinson, Rea & Co.'s Machine Shop in South Pittsburgh Totally Destroyed---Loss Nearly $100,000, and Fully Insured.

Yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred at the extensive Foundry and Engine Building establishment of Messrs. Robinson, Rea & Co., located on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, a short distance above the suspension bridge, and extending to the bank of the Monongahela river, resulting in the total destruction of the machine shop. The building destroyed was located in the rear of the blacksmith shop and storing house, and extended to the river bank. It was a three-story brick, one hundred feet in length, and thirty-nine feet wide. The fire was discovered about eight o'clock in the morning, by one of the second story of the building, by the day watchman, who gave the alarm immediately.

The Birmingham and East Birmingham fire departments, and also some of the fire companies of this city, were promptly on the ground, and performed efficient service in saving the adjoining building. The fire spread with great rapidity, but notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the machine shop building was totally destroyed, and nothing but the walls remain. The corner of the blacksmith shop adjoining the machine shop caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

The first and portions of the second and third stories of the building destroyed were used as machine shops, and all the valuable machinery contained therein was destroyed to a certain extent. A portion of the second story was used in storing patterns, and also a part of the third story. There were in these rooms a large number of very valuable patterns, which were totally destroyed.

The blacksmith shop, foundry and storing rooms for rolling mill patterns, and a new shop in process of construction, were all saved, and the business of the firm will be continued with but slight interruption.

While the fire was in progress, a brick, in falling from the burning building, struck a fireman on the head and severely injured him. The northern portion of the building fell during the afternoon, with a terrific crash. Fortunately no person was in the immediate vicinity at the time.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The fire in the stove in the machine shop had almost died out, when the employes quit work on Saturday night. Fifteen minutes before the fire was seen, the foundry was in the fifteen minutes but no signs of the fire was seen at that time.

The exact amount of the loss is not known, but it is supposed will reach nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The machine shop building alone cost fifteen thousand dollars. The firm are fully insured in different companies.

The work of re-building the machine shop will commence immediately.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BAR.

The Proposed Uniformity in the Sessions of the Courts---Presentation of the Memorial to the Judges.

On Saturday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed by the members of the Bar, presented the memorial adopted by the recent meeting, and which was signed by eighty members of the Bar, urging upon the Courts the propriety of a uniformity in their sessions. The memorial claims that more business could be done in one continuous session of five hours than at present. That it would give what is much needed, uniformity to the various sessions of the several Courts, and so enable suitors, witnesses and members of the Bar, just when necessary to remain in the Court Rooms. That it would enable jurors, witnesses and suitors to come in on the morning and reach their homes on the earlier afternoon trains, and thus save time and money. That it would further enable gentlemen of the bar to have from 9 to 10 o'clock, their offices in the morning, and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of having no time in their offices, as under the present management.

In presenting the memorial Mr. Kirkpatrick stated that the Committee were instructed by the bar to urge this matter upon the attention of the Judges, and if consistent with their views that the experiment should be fairly and speedily tried, with confidence in the expectation that it would be found to work well. He begged to refer the Court to the memorial itself, so numerously signed, as containing the strongest reasons, and set forth in the clearest manner, and hoped that the contemplated action would commend itself to the favorable consideration of the various courts of the county.

Judge Sterrett suggested the Court would be glad to learn any other or further expression from the bar in respect to this matter, as well from those opposed as those in favor of the change it there were any.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts and John H. Hampton, Esq., followed in suggestions of a similar character, referring to the memorial itself, and to the number and character of its signers, as evidencing clearly the wishes of the Bar on this subject. They too hoped the Court would take early and favorable action on it, believing it would be found to work advantageously to all concerned.

D. W. Bell, M. W. Acheson, D. D. Bruce, A. M. Watson and T. M. Marshall, Esqs., and others followed in favor of the objects of the memorial, offering reasons why they should be adopted. There were no speeches in opposition to the movement.

The Court took the memorial, stating they would confer with their brethren of the District Court, and announce the views of the Bench at an early day.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

County Commissioners the License Board.

The Original Bill Materially Modified.

The following is a correct copy of the new Liquor Bill as it passed the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor:

AN ACT regulating the granting of license to eating houses and taverns in the county of Allegheny and enforcing order therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, shall hereafter be relieved of the granting of licenses to taverns and eating houses, and that the County Commissioner of said county shall hereafter be the license board, with all authority to grant or refuse licenses heretofore vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county; provided, that no person who, within one year preceding his application, has been under sentence for any felony committed by him, or during such time shall be hereafter imprisoned for any violation of this license law, shall be entitled to a license by said board; provided, further, that each of the members of the license board thus created shall be entitled, as compensation therefor, to the sum of seven hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the treasury of the house of employment of said county.

SEC. 2. In said county all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by less quantities than one quart, shall, during the months of March or April, in each year, appear before the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, and before said clerk for affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors, and all other refreshments at their respective bar, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and said clerk is required to file such affidavit in his office, and rate and classify such applicant in accordance therewith. The fines and taverns by the classification fixed on by the Act of April 20th, 1858, and the Eating Houses and Restaurants, that of April 10th, 1849; and in case any general law is passed increasing the rates of licenses to eating houses or taverns the said board are to be rated and classified by such increased rates; provided, that any applicant for a house not previously licensed, shall be rated and classified as he may deem just, from its locality and probable business, and he shall enter his applications upon a docket to be provided therefor, which shall be laid before the license board, organized under the first section of this act. Said board shall have authority to revise and correct such classifications upon any evidence brought before it, and when satisfied of its correctness, shall approve the same, provided that any applicant out of time, may receive a license for a part of a year, expiring on the first of the ensuing May. The said clerk shall also be clerk for the license board, and for all services in each application for eating houses be entitled to one dollar, and in case the same is granted a license for one year, and for every application for taverns two dollars, and in case the same is granted, to two dollars more. This to be in full of all fees in each case.

SEC. 3. That the County Treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties in regard to the granting of licenses heretofore performed by him; provided, however, that the County Treasurer, at the time he receives the State license, is hereby required to demand and receive from each applicant an equal amount of money, to be held by him for the erection of a House of Employment in said county, and to be accounted for to the Directors of the Allegheny County Prison for the aforesaid purpose; to which Board the said Treasurer is hereby required to report monthly the amount so received, and to pay to him, which said Treasurer, commencing January 1st, 1867, shall be allowed to retain, out of the money so received, five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for his services as Treasurer of said Board; Provided, that said Treasurer shall, also, when he issues a license to any wholesale or retail store-keeper to deal in liquors, be authorized to demand and receive, each and for each Treasury of the House of Employment an equal amount to that he has paid the State.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions are hereby authorized to revoke any license granted when satisfied that the party licensed is permitting the licensed premises to become the resort of idle and disorderly persons to the annoyance of the neighborhood, and to impose as a part of the penalty that said party shall not be entitled to a license for twelve months thereafter.

SEC. 5. Persons licensed as herein provided shall, as far as in the power to prevent, keep an orderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of any disturbance of the peace shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable, officer of police of such disturbance, and shall upon such officer so notified, or called upon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly persons.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer or any intoxicating drinks to any apprentice or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given in writing, in the case of an apprentice, master or mistress—in the case of any minor, of his father, mother or guardian.

SEC. 7. No person shall sell or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his, her, or their employment to sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, or any mixture of such liquors to any habitual drunkard, or any intoxicated persons, then being under the influences of any such liquors, habitual drunkards, guilty of forfeiture of license, as provided for in section 4th.

SEC. 8. No person thus licensed shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent or child, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, ale or beer, to the husband of any such wife—the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act.

SEC. 9. All persons thus licensed shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve every night, and on Sunday shall not open them at all, but keep them closed until Monday, and be so designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every constable and officer of police to arrest every and any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street or public highway, and take him or her before any magistrate of the vicinity, and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem it proper to fine such intoxicated person, and such fine and costs not being paid, or the party examined, or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him or her to be confined until he or she becomes sober.

SEC. 11. The Board of License may, of their own motion, at any time, and shall upon a magistrate's report, summon before them any person or persons licensed as aforesaid; if upon inquiry, they shall become satisfied that such person or persons have violated any provision of this act, they shall revoke, cancel and annul said license of such person, which they are hereby empowered to do; and to declare the license fee forfeited; upon any such inquiry the Board of License shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses for or against the party and examine them under oath.

SEC. 12. Every person who may and shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall for each offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished with a fine of not less than twenty or more than thirty dollars, and in case of non-payment thereof, with imprisonment for not less than two days or more than thirty days, the penalty so recovered to be paid to the Treasurer of the School Board of the city, borough or township where the house is located.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect from the first Monday of May next; and that licenses under the pre-existing laws, shall hold good until the time of their expiration. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with any provisions hereof, are hereby repealed, and all general laws not inconsistent, are declared to be in full force.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved this 21st day of March, A. D., 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

ROW AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

On Saturday evening a difficulty occurred between two soldiers named Addison White and James Newman, while eating supper at the barracks, on Second street. The matter was settled at the time, but shortly afterwards they met at the recruiting office, on Fourth street, when White, who is a cripple, ordered Newman to leave the room. Newman declining to do so, White struck him, when he drew a knife and stabbed White on the left cheek, below the eye, inflicting a severe wound. John Fawkes, a bystander, also struck White on the head with a chair. A general row ensued, during which the furniture in the office was seriously damaged. During the evening the injured man appeared before Mayor McCarthy, and had a complaint against his assailants, for assault and battery, when they were arrested and committed to jail in default of bail.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Wm. Patch, a well-known character, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of breaking into Felix Laverty's saloon, on Smithfield street, and stealing a number of valuable articles. He was committed for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

TWO CHARGES OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Patrick Clark, an employ of Mellon Bros., coal merchants, as a driver, appeared on Saturday and made an information against David Hutchinson, on charging him with feloniously assaulting him on Saturday morning. It appears, Clark was ordered to haul coal to Mr. Hutchinson's house, on the Eighth ward, on the head of Pride street, and while driving along Pride street, his alleged assailant, Hutchinson, with his house and grocery, and while engaged in the act, hurled it at him, knocking him down, and then struck him on the back part of Mr. Clark's head, from which he suffered profusely. He was knocked down, and while he was prostrate he feloniously did on and on several other places about the body with paving stones, which he found in the gutter. Some of the men took him to the Alderman's office, where he made the information as stated.

Shortly after Mr. Clark lodged the information, Benjamin Thompson appeared in the office and on the same form, appeared and made a charge of felonious assault and battery against Hutchinson and his wife. Thompson alleged that on Saturday, as he was along the same street, Mrs. Hutchinson came out and threw a brick at him, striking him on the head, and severely injured him. While returning with his team down Pride street, Hutchinson came out and ran after and overtook Thompson, and gave him a severe beating. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Barney Farrell, who was committed to jail a few days since, by Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, gave bail on Saturday for his appearance at the next Court.

[Before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

THE BIRMINGHAM STABBING AFFAIR.

Charles Carson, Charles Decker and George Brickerson, the parties who were arrested, charged with stabbing Mr. Mark Hutchinson, on Friday morning last, were removed from the jail on Saturday night last, were removed from the jail on Saturday night last, and taken before Burgess Salisbury, for a hearing. The hearing resulted in the accused all being recommitted to jail for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, preferred against them by Mr. James Munn, the injured man, is in a fair way of recovery.

TAKEN TO WHEELING.

Officer Jackson Scott, of the Allegheny day police, on Saturday, started for Wheeling, West Virginia, having in custody Patrick McQuillon, the man who was arrested at Pittsburgh Varieties on Thursday night, for breaking Wheeling jail on the 11th inst.

PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. Hultz, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of this county. Mr. Hultz has filled the position of chief clerk in the office for a number of years, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of the position.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

Union Missionary Meeting---Addresses by Rev. Thomas McCauley, Rev. S. C. Logan and Major General Gregory.

A union missionary meeting in behalf of the education of colored men for preachers and teachers among their own people in this country and in Africa, through the agency of the Lincoln University, was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's). The attendance was large, and about one-fourth of the audience was composed of colored people, who generally occupied seats in the side aisles, although a few were scattered through other portions of the edifice. A large number of the clergymen of the two cities were also present.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. MCCAULEY.

Upon the conclusion of the opening exercises, Rev. Thomas McCauley, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was introduced. Mr. McCauley stated that the Institution, which is located near Oxford, Chester county, Pa., was organized in 1853, by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and is designed to qualify colored men to become teachers and preachers of the gospel, by affording them an English, Scientific, Classical and Theological training, as ample and thorough as can be obtained in any of the literary institutions of the land. There are at present in the Institution one hundred students, of whom twenty-four have been soldiers in the Union army, and twenty-three freedmen. Forty are preparing themselves for preaching the Gospel, twenty-three for teaching, five for the practice of law and two for medicine. Graduates from the Institution are now in Western Africa, where they have organized a presbytery, and others are scattered over the Southern States, teaching and preaching with their brethren. The faculty at present consists of two professors and a tutor, and the Board of Trustees, realizing the importance of the work in which they are engaged, have under consideration the question of adding to the four professorships. One gentleman in New York, one in New Jersey, and an estate in this city, now in the hands of trustees, have guaranteed to endow three professorships, in case $200,000 could be raised for the fourth. Of this amount $10,000 has already been contributed, and the remainder of the sum is now asked for. The speaker concluded by appealing to the charitable citizens of this community to aid the Institution.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. LOGAN.

Rev. S. C. Logan, Secretary of the Freedmen's Committee, who was the next speaker, addressed his remarks principally to the colored portion of the audience. He stated that he had traveled considerably through the Southern States, and found that in order to carry on the work of educating the freedmen, it was necessary to send to them teachers and preachers of their own color. The freedmen had confidence in them, and the white men had no confidence in them. They should, however, be educated. The speaker said that he had once listened to a colored preacher address a congregation for half an hour, and during that time he did not hear him utter a sensible word. This institution, in behalf of which the meeting had been called, deserved and should receive the support and co-operation of the Christian public.

REMARKS OF GEN. GREGORY.

Major General Edgar M. Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and who, at the commencement of the war commanded the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment, was next introduced. The General said that it was an unusual thing for him to look on a white face without seeing a scowl, but he realized in his heart that he could do so in Pittsburgh and that the present audience were all loyal to their country and most of them loyal to their God. He would not detain the intelligent person that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, as he had not been long in the army before he ascertained that in order to end the war slavery must be abolished. Pittsburgh did not send her sons to the battle field merely to sustain the laws and the Government, but rather that liberty should be established within our borders, and the supremacy of Almighty God acknowledged. The time had arrived when the 4,000,000 freedmen at the South should be educated, and they were willing to receive instruction. In the State of Texas, where he had been stationed, ninety-six schools had just been established, and negroes paid the teachers their salaries and for every book used. All they wanted was a fair chance. The whites of that region did not know any more about the spelling book than the sable children. He had seen long lists of accounts for work done on plantations, where the blacks signed with a cross on one side and the planter with a cross on the other. He was sorry to say that the Southerner, who had fought against his country, should receive a portion of the advantages now being prepared for the black man. Wade Hampton and other leaders of the rebellion were now making speeches to incite hatred to the colored man. The speaker hoped they were honest, but feared their reasons were that they saw that the Government was about to give the negroes a vote, and desired to control them. He prayed God would give the county no rest until universal suffrage had been declared. Was it fair to ask 200,000 men to go into the field, while many of them had no vote? He, without giving them a commission to protect what they had assisted to win? The General concluded by recommending Lincoln University to the favorable consideration of the citizens, and stated that a call would be called upon during the present week for their contributions.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. McCauley, and the audience dismissed.

THE COURTS.

Court Calendar for This Day.

No. 17.—Beckenstoe et al. vs. Shuman.
No. 20.—Grady vs. Backhouse et al.
No. 34.—Brown vs. Schaub & McDonald.
No. 37.—Taylor vs. Taylor.
No. 41.—Pearson vs. Frazier.
No. 43.—Smith vs. Smith.
No. 52.—Deckenbaugh vs. Ludwig.
No. 58.—Wagner vs. Wagner.
No. 59.—Wagner's Mercantile.
No. 60.—Aigeltinger vs. Merrick.

DISTRICT COURT.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court this morning at ten o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

This court was in session on Saturday morning, when petitions were filed and subpœnas awarded in the following applications for divorce: David Spencer vs. Emma R. Spencer; Thomas E. Gibson vs. M. J. Gibson, Francis Brown vs. Bridget Brown.

In the matter of the application of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church for amendment to charter, proof of publication was filed and decree made. Similar disposition was made of the application of the Master Coopers' Aid Association for a charter.

An order for publication was made in the matter of the incorporation of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mansfield,

SENTENCES IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

On Saturday morning, in the Criminal Court, a number of prisoners who had been convicted of various crimes, were arraigned for sentence.

James Balzell, who had plead guilty to two charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, one for shooting his wife Rosa, and the other for shooting his father-in-law, Henry Streng, in the Second ward, Allegheny, on the third of January last, was called up for sentence. His counsel made an effort to secure a mitigation in the sentence, and by consent of the County Attorney, stated that, as to the prisoner's previous good character, and read letters from prominent citizens of West Virginia recommending him to clemency. The prisoner also made a statement in which he said that his father-in-law's house with friendly intentions, and had provided himself with the revolver which he used on that occasion to defend himself with in case he should be assaulted. His counsel remarked that the statement was not satisfactory, and sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of six years and three months. He was then remanded to jail.

Charles P. Coates, convicted of stealing a pair of boots from a station house on the Pan-handle Railroad, was next called up. The Court remarked that some trouble had been taken to inquire into his previous character, and that the investigation had not proved satisfactory. The prisoner was then sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Lenox, a colored man, convicted of the larceny of clothing, was sentenced to an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Henry Miller, found guilty on a charge of the larceny of a coil of rope from a flatboat on the river, was sentenced to the county jail for two months.

Patrick Haughey and James Conley, alias Brown, the parties convicted of stealing a trunk filled with female wearing apparel, were next brought up for sentence. Haughey was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months. The jury recommended Conley to mercy, and he was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary.

Gustave Dott, David Rigby and Henry Murtz, convicted of robbing the book store of J. H. Alberg, *Chronicle* corner, were next brought up for sentence. Rigby and Murtz were committed to the House of Refuge. Dott was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the indictment was also sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Emma Clark, alias Waters, was last on the list. She was jointly indicted with George Waters, colored, to whom she is said to be married, for the larceny of clothing from Gabriel Simpson. She pleaded guilty and the jury found a verdict of guilty in the case of Waters. Emma was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mis Emilie Melville, who made her first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience last evening and created a very favorable impression, will commence an engagement this evening, appearing as "Fanchon," which she chants quite cleverly. To youth and beauty she adds a commendable share of dramatic talent, and as a vocalist possesses a remarkably sweet and well cultivated voice. In all of the Western cities she is a great favorite, and is on her return Eastward after a most successful tour. Miss Melville will doubtless meet with a cordial welcome this evening.

VARIETIES.—The dashing equestrian actress, Florence Temple, it is announced, will positively appear this evening at the Varieties, as "Mazeppa," her steed "Firefly" having recovered from his injuries. The Variety combination will appear as usual in their attractive songs, dances and burlesques.

REMOVAL.—Owen Byrne, one of our most fashionable and enterprising tailors, has left 52 St. Clair street, and opened at 14 Wylie street, under Ashland Hall. This house is certainly a great improvement on that fast increasing business thoroughfare. His stock of Spring goods is now complete, and to those who study style and economy, will find it to their advantage to give Mr. Byrne a call.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE opens its Spring term April 1.
M R. T. TAYLOR.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.
MW*

FASHIONABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS.—Messrs. Urling & Buchlon, Merchant Tailors, have just opened up at their establishment, No. 54 St. Clair street, a choice assortment of Spring goods, of all the desirable qualities and most fashionable styles, suitable for dress and business suits, to which they invite the attention of gentlemen. Messrs. Urling & Buchlon are prepared to make garments in the latest and most approved styles, promptly and expeditiously, and parties desiring anything in the clothing line would do well to give them a call.

JACOB H. WALTER FOR PROTHONOTARY.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the present Prothonotary, Jacob H. Walter, Esq., will be a candidate for re-nomination. This will be welcome news to many, in these times of almost universal recklessness among public officials, it is in our power to preserve this responsible office from even the shadow of reproach in continuing it in the hands of unimpeachable hands. No one will question this, we are certain, for there has not been, to our knowledge, a single instance of complaint or remonstrance as to the administration of this office by Mr. Walter. This is a rare instance, we know, but the high character of Jacob H. Walter justifies the very strongest recommendation that we can offer for his continuance in office.

New Grocery Store in Allegheny.

While passing through Allegheny yesterday we happened to call in at the new Grocery establishment of Messrs. Porter & Smith, successors to Wm. Hayes, on the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets. The store has just been refitted and opened, and is stocked with everything in the grocery line. Mr. Porter, having had charge of Mr. Hayes' trade, has secured his stock, the firm have now on hand a complete assortment of the choicest sugars, teas, coffees, spices, canned fruit, and everything else in the line. Both gentlemen are comparatively new to the business, but by strict attention to their customers and a determination to sell at the lowest possible figures and cheaper than any other house in the two cities. We would advise our readers to give Messrs. Porter & Smith a call before purchasing elsewhere, and as they are both courteous and obliging gentlemen, customers will be well attended to.

A BLESSON OF HEALTH.—The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to *prevent* and *relieve* a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a *protective* and a *remedy* has been without check or drawback. It is strong *negative* evidence of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As *proof positive* of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men, whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "diners' oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1857, *five hundred dozen* are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It is impossible.

The preparation has no rival. Where are the imitators? Echo answers—"Where?" To the "climbs" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them!

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

C H Fisher, 2 boxes wringers; H Fallon, Son & Co, 10 pkgs tobacco; Jas Dalzell & Son, 1 box tobacco; J S Mc Laughlin, 2 boxes tobacco; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 box tobacco; Jas Dalzell & Son, 1 box tobacco; Jas Dalzell & Son, 1 box tobacco; Jas Dalzell & Son